

Amusements, Lectures, etc., This Evening.

THEATRE. Twenty-third and Sixth—*"Taking the Chance."* Mr. J. H. McVicar.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—*"Fernando."*

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third and Sixth—*"The Temptation."*

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—*"No Gilly."*

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—*"The Yate One with the Roadside Way."*

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirtieth—*"At 11 and 12."* John Brougham.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.—At 2 and 8: *"The Young Widow."* Merriell's Theatre.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. No. 720 Broadway—*"The Spirit of the Law."* *"Hunting a Prima Donna."*

Business Notices.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., and at No. 40 East Eighth-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be received up to 7 1/2 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1870.

The American Bishops in Rome are becoming disgusted with the advocates of the Infallibility dogma. An exciting debate has taken place in the Cortes on the throne question. Another political plot has been discovered in Italy. Small-pox is abating in Paris. The prospects are favorable for a full cotton crop in India. A Fenian raid was threatened on a Canadian camp near St. Marie, Riel will not oppose the Red River expedition.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Indian Appropriation bill was considered, but without result. In the House, a bill was introduced providing for the care of persons declared insane by U. S. Courts. The bill granting compensation in contested election cases was tabled. The bill increasing banking facilities was considered, Mr. Garfield speaking at length in its favor.

A grand Council was held with the Indian delegations in Washington, when Red Cloud made a speech. The Democrats have elected their State ticket in Oregon, but the Republicans claim a majority in the Legislature, thus securing the U. S. Senator. A man in Baltimore is charged with bigamy by his children. The National Photographers' Association is in session in Cleveland. Ex-Gov. Seymour will deliver an address at the commencement of the Cornell University on June 30.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple will be laid to-day. The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York was in session yesterday. The New-York Baptist Association has celebrated its 70th anniversary. The Coroner's investigation into the shooting of Patrick Herman by Patrolman Burke has not been concluded. Among the nominees for members of the Board of Education of Jersey City are some who cannot write. A new railroad is to be built in New-Jersey. In the trial of Dr. Carey for manslaughter in Jersey City the verdict was "not guilty." James Egan was killed near Union Hill, N. J., yesterday. Gold, 113 1/2, 113 1/2. Thermometer, 67, 75, 68.

Mr. Greeley has been indisposed since his return from the Bahamas, and, being yet unable to reply to his correspondents, begs their indulgence for a few days.

The House Reconstruction Committee has decided not to interfere in Tennessee affairs during the present session. Now give us a brief, simple, and liberal bill for Georgia, have done with reconstruction, and give the South time to recuperate and become quiet.

The Senate still hesitates to curtail its speech. The rule by which it is proposed to make the "previous question" operative for the closing of noisy or protracted debates, as in the House, has been twice discussed, and is not yet adopted, as we hope to see it. Senatorial dignity, pride, and prejudice are all against it; the public interest is for it. Thus far the latter has had the worst of it, and we see no immediate prospect of a change.

Our latest information from Winnipeg confirms the opinion we have held that the Canadian authorities were not at the end of their troubles there. Riel is without doubt preparing to resist the expedition now passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. The Canadian Government may have peaceful intentions, as it represented, in sending a garrison to that country, but it seems clear that it will not be able peacefully to establish its troops in Riel's forts and camps.

There are rumors of other movements of a revolutionary character in Italy. The leading Republicans condemn and oppose these uprisings, and the chances of success are small. It does not appear to be the present disposition of the Italians to reform the abuses of Victor Emanuel's Government as they endeavored to abolish those of Austrian administration—by revolution. If the uprisings which we have noted are accepted as a warning by the Italian authorities they will not be regretted.

At the Indian council held yesterday at Washington, Secretary Cox announced that the treaty stipulations would be faithfully carried out, and that the Laramie expedition which threatened to occupy the Sioux Reservation in search of gold would be restrained.

Red Cloud was very earnest in his demands for the withdrawal of settlers upon his Reservation, and the removal of Fort Fetterman. The indications of a final peace are still more cheering.

In laying on the table the bill regulating payments to contestants in election cases, the House has invited claims of a kind of which we have already had something too much. The present practice of paying the defeated contestants for their time, trouble, and expense will simply elevate the business into a profession which, under the operations of the new law enforcing the XVth Amendment, every pettifogging politician who can secure a nomination may be expected to engage in. There ought to be no such encouragement as this held out to such characters.

The debate in the Spanish Parliament on the selection of a King ought to have a good effect. It will in the end inform and influence public opinion, and establish more distinctly the differences in party politics, which have become somewhat confused. It was begun on Monday, and one result is already attained. There is to be no restoration of any Bourbon, however far removed from the obnoxious family lately expelled. The success of the revolution a year ago would seem to have established this; but in the complications which followed the failure to decide at once upon a republican government, the hopes of the Bourbons revived. The debate of yesterday will dispel them again, even those of the persistent Montpensier.

The new Banking bill was introduced in the House yesterday, and various amendments were submitted, but no action was taken on any of them. The bill, as we have before explained, authorizes additional National Banks, and a further expansion of the currency by \$35,000,000, propositions which naturally excite much opposition. The debate yesterday would have been wholly without interest but for the incidental recitation by Mr. Morgan of Ohio of the Democratic platform for 1872. That important document as now predicted will not declare the war for the Union a failure as that of 1864 did, nor proclaim repudiation as in 1868, but will announce as the great issue opposition to "bloated bondholders" and National Banks, and favor to increased issues of greenbacks. The Democrats were still further enlightened and encouraged as to party prospects by the gushing announcement by Mr. Samuel Cox of New-York that he means to "stand by the platform of the Democracy 'in 1872.'" We have no doubt of it. Mr. Samuel Cox could always be trusted to stand by any conceivable platform the masters of the Democracy chose to make for him—always, except when he ate all his former words, seeking to persuade a Republican Senate to confirm Andrew Johnson's nomination of him for a foreign mission.

THE SENATE AND THE TAX TINKERING.

We have expressed, with some earnestness, our gratification at the passage in the House of the amendments to the Tariff. Our readers already know that we cannot regard in the same light the new Tax bill. With the main features of the one the country will be satisfied. The other is, in some respects, curiously and perversely unjust.

The people now look earnestly to the Senate for protection from this incongruous and oppressive Internal Revenue Tax bill. Their appeal to the House, although made with an earnestness that should have commanded respect, seems to have had no other effect than that of furnishing an excuse for the delivery of a number of illogical Congressional speeches. With such a reply they cannot be satisfied. Naturally enough they question the statesmanship, as well as the logic, of the Congressmen who could give no better reasons for voting to retain the Income Tax than "because none of their constituents paid any," and they consider it shamefully inconsistent in those other members who, while supporting the same measure "because it was not a tax upon the poor," voted to put a stamp tax of one hundred per cent upon matches. They are not to be deceived by the sophistry of men who thus strain at a gnat and, without a grimace, swallow a camel.

This bill forces an income tax from the clerk whose \$2,500 salary is known, while it opens many doors of escape to his employer whose \$300,000 income is not so easily reached. It punishes him who dares to own the roof over the heads of his family by not allowing him to deduct from his taxable income the interest annually paid on any mortgage which he may have thereon, while it allows a premium, in the shape of a deduction of \$500, to his neighbor who, unlike himself, prefers paying an extravagant rent. It recognizes gambling hells and lottery swindlers by imposing upon them a tax which can never be collected. Although pronounced by its advocates to be a measure that discriminates against the rich in favor of the poor, the principal taxes which it removes are the tax upon railroad companies, gas companies, upon rich legacies and successions to real estate, upon such luxuries as gold and silver plate, carriages, gold watches, and private billiard tables. Under these circumstances, should the Senate decide to join with the House in the passage of the bill, its members must be prepared to give better reasons for so doing than those which have hitherto been advanced.

OUR NEW CITY FATHERS.

"The King is dead. Long live the King!" Our late City Council has closed its official existence, and the members of the new Board have taken their seats. Here is a list of their names, birthplace, and occupations, so far as these can be ascertained from the Directory, or otherwise:

NAME	BIRTHPLACE	OCCUPATION
Charles, William H.	United States	Office-holder
Condon, Thomas	United States	Office-holder
Cuddy, Edward	United States	Liquors
Diamond, James G.	Ireland	Iron
East, Robert	United States	Broker
Irving, James	United States	Butcher
Jerome, Leonard R.	United States	Broker
Mitchell, George H.	United States	Liquors, etc.
McKiver, James	Ireland	Clerk
O'Neil, Bernard	Ireland	Liquors
Plunkett, George M.	United States	Richer
Reilly, Bryan	Ireland	Liquors
Schlichting, Edward	Germany	Picture frames
Welch, Edward	Germany	Grocer
Wolman, Edward	Germany	Grocer
Barber, James	Ireland	Liquors
Costello, Edward	Ireland	Butcher
Dunne, Eugene	Ireland	Coal
Duffy, Terence	Ireland	Coal
Duff, Thomas	Ireland	Coal
Feinerman, Charles	United States	Butcher
Galvin, John	United States	Liquors
Garry, Henry B.	United States	Contractor
Hampson, John	Ireland	Liquors
Hedley, John	Ireland	Builder
Littell, George H.	United States	Richer
Lyggett, Patrick	Ireland	Liquors
McCarthy, William H.	United States	Contractor
McDonald, Harrison	Ireland	Contractor
McNulty, George M.	United States	Richer
O'Brien, Hugh	United States	Office-holder
Odel, Hewitt	United States	Horse dealer
Reilly, John	Ireland	Liquors
Robinson, Isaac	United States	Builder
Rooney, Henry M.	United States	Mason

The list is suggestive of several things. Of the fifteen Aldermen, nearly all are men of at least fair repute. There are only three

grog-sellers among them. One of them, indeed, is the keeper of an establishment which is the recognized drinking resort of the black-legs and roughs who happen to have a decent coat. For the comparatively fair character of the Aldermen our best thanks are due to Messrs. Tweed and Sweeney, by whom they were in effect appointed. But the selection of the Assistant Aldermen was left to the rank and file of the party. The result is in several ways suggestive. We advert now only to one. Of the twenty-one Assistant Aldermen, seven are liquor-sellers, and none of these were born in the United States. We will venture the assurance that any man, with ten cents in his pocket can get as bad whisky, and at any hour of the day or night, Sundays included, from any one of ten of our City Fathers, as he can procure elsewhere. He could easily in an hour—provided he took only one dram at a place—sample the whisky of a full half dozen separate Councilmen. If any one of these will affirm that on last Sunday, the day before he took his place in the City Council, his establishment was not practically as open for business as upon any other day, and that he does not intend to keep it open on every future Sunday, we will gladly publish the fact. We are quite well aware that a grog-shop is a capital school for learning the duties of a Councilman; but, while there are so many other occupations in life, we venture most respectfully to suggest to the party in power that it might have been as well not to have chosen a third of our City Fathers from the ranks of this one avocation.

THE ROUMANIAN STORY.

The persons responsible for spreading the outrageously exaggerated reports of the Roumanian disturbances are not successful in their attempts at explanation. They refer to the Israelite Alliance of Paris as their authority. That society seems to have published a statement that the Jews of Roumania had been "driven out of their homes (casas)," pillaged, "horribly maltreated, many wounded, perhaps dead." Out of this comparatively moderate story a dispatch was manufactured, representing that the Christians rose on preconcerted signal, and "massacred in cold blood" every Jew they could find. "Thousands" of men, women, and children were "butchered." "Fleeing Israelites were pursued through the town by an armed mob and 'murdered wherever caught.'" "The fury of the populace, inflamed with religious bigotry, 'only exhausted itself for want of victims.'" It will be seen that the original story contains none of these horrible details, and does not state that even a single person was killed! Yet even it is a story which bears intrinsic evidence of being written in that excitement of mind which all ways results in exaggeration, and we may safely assume that the wrongs it relates are over rather than under the truth.

And for this statement as originally published in Paris we are glad to say the authority is unsatisfactory. The Israelite Alliance has repeatedly been called to account in European journals for its misrepresentations touching the condition of the Jews in Roumania, and in its zeal for the welfare of its people it was led, a little while ago, into spreading reports of a persecution which proved to be unfounded. We are confident that it has been deceived again. It is incredible that an event of the magnitude which has been described should happen in a civilized European country and yet be unknown to all the world except a private association in Paris. The excitement caused among the Jewish community in the United States by the publication of the story is of course perfectly natural. We sympathize with their feelings, and honor the charitable and brotherly spirit in which they have made such exertions to relieve the supposed distress. But they are not well versed in the mystery of making news out of nothing, and the fact that any considerable number of them believe the dispatch is really no confirmation of it. So far there is every reason to believe it false; the very testimony cited in support of it by its original disseminators is testimony against it.

SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

Can anybody tell us what is "The Poesque?" Of Poe, *per se*, most of the old habits of newspaper offices in New-York have a very distinct remembrance as an exceedingly seedy, ill-conditioned individual, who wrote, when sober, some genuine poetry, and when drunk a great deal of labored trash. The few real poems are there to speak for themselves; unhealthy and powerful as some poisonous growth, yet giving evidence of a unique, absolute genius, both tempting and impossible for mere talent to counterfeit. Lately, however, he has gone up among the gods of the South. Every new aspirant for literary honors, below Mason and Dixon's line, is now approved or condemned as Poesque or non-Poesque. The new adjective troubles us. If to be Poesque means that these people are out of money, and out at elbows, trying to make their daily bread or morning bitters by scribbling verses or slanders upon men who befriended them, the case is lamentable enough; but if it means that the mob of gentlemen and ladies who write with such alarming ease in the South all design to draw their inspiration from "the scoria rivers" that roll their sulphurous currents down "Yanek," the state of affairs is appalling and Byronic epidemics in our fathers' days were disastrous; but what are we to do if the Southern school-girls and boys, instead of going into well-conditioned offices or shops, permanently abandon themselves to "the mad pride" of "intellectuality," or to wandering down ghoul-haunted woodlands with Psyche their soul?

Such a catastrophe really seems imminent. A crop of novelists, poets, and essayists has sprung up in the South since the war thick as mushrooms after a rain. There is, too, a constant boastful attempt to parade and thrust them *en masse* upon our notice. The latest compilation contains two hundred and forty writers, all living, and with the great majority of them Poe's Poems seem actually to have constituted the sole literature with which they were acquainted. The compilation is worth attention, as it gives very fairly an insight into the present intellectual condition of the South as developed in literature. The editor indulges, from preface to finish, in a perpetual cackle of delight. He marshals his host, from Mrs. Southworth to the cowering fledgling who has chirped feebly once or twice in the county newspaper, as the Immortals at whose coming the ancient masters, Greek as well as English, will hasten to yield their long-held thrones. When we know that this Mrs. Southworth and the author of St. Elmo (the "De Stael of America") lead this troop we can have a very fair conception of their rank and quality.

There is something pitiable to us in all this. We cannot laugh at the proud display of "keen satires written by young ladies as 'graduating odes'" at the wild confusion of

"scintillating gleams—zephyrs freighted with 'perfume—horror-glances—magnolia blooms—the tragedies about Greek maidens, Scandian navies, or Aztec prophets," that rush pell-mell out of the brains of this people when the first outlet of pen and ink is given them. If now and then a glimpse of plain natural feeling appears, the editor hastens to apologize for the homeliness, and turns us to some author "intensely Southern;" by which he means, he tells us, "abounding in uncontrolled emotion, clothed in tropical drapery." What can be done with these people? Is it worth while to sit down and reason with them? To tell them that vague gaspings for thought, without definite thought in the brain, and the utterance instead of a weak dribble of flamboyant adjectives, is not literature? Can they understand that "never to have spent more than two hours in writing the longest 'effort of his muse'" does not "speak volumes" for the genius of Mr. Flash, but accounts for the effusions so worthy of his name. Are Bombast and Gush ineradicable in their nature? When, in the language of one of themselves, "the amber-hued Falernian of Truth" and the aromatic Tokay of Passion are set before them, must they always choose the Tokay?

We chose to be more hopeful about our Southern brethren, and to reject this book, and in fact any recent offering they have made to literature, as a fair sign of their intellectual status. Surely the experience of the last ten years has taught them sterner and nobler lessons than this mawkish sentimentality. During the war their actions proved them to be brave men and resolute, long-enduring women. "They learned in suffering," says our editor, "what they here teach in song." Suffering such as theirs ordinarily teaches very little song, but a large amount of sound common sense; and however much their literature may belie them, we believe they learned the lesson. "It was Ares who led them to Athens," says their eulogist, explaining the sudden appearance of Southern writers after the war. Heaven forbid that the dragon's teeth should yield another such crop! But the truth is, we believe that the books which have inundated us are no exposition of Southern thought or feeling, but so many attempts to make money. The first mode of money-making to which an educated person turns when thrown on his own resources is almost invariably authorship. They would shrink from attempting to make a table or a chair, yet they go to work boldly at novel, essay, or poem, without materials, tools, or knowledge of even the rudiments of art. Our Southern friends, we trust, as more ways of earning a livelihood open to them, will see their mistake; and then, when time has made real their new and broader views of life, we may hope for a literature from them that will be as genuine and strong an exponent of their condition as these crude efforts are frothy and worthless.

The Princess Editha Montez, who attempted to lecture the other night at Steinway Hall on the character of her mother and the equality of women, attributes her failure entirely to the bad advice of Mrs. Henry B. Stanton. It was her desire to appear in a decent black silk dress, and talk about Lola Montez, a subject which she thoroughly understood; but the ladies of the suffrage party "drove" her into the woman question, and that, she as good as confesses, she does not understand at all. "Two of the leading members of Sorosis," one of whom was Mrs. Stanton and the other "Mrs. P.," moreover advised her to don the gorgeous gown and the masculine hat which produced such an extraordinary sensation; and considering their age "and experience," continues the Princess, "I complied with their wishes." Nay, it was Mrs. Stanton who taught her to stride up and down the platform, to kick out her heels, and to swing that cumbersome train to which she feelingly alluded in her lecture as a "damnation." Alas, the Princess Editha is not the first woman whom Mrs. Stanton has taught to kick out her heels, to stride on the platform, to combine the masculine hat with the sweet prerogative of a crimson train, to talk of problems she does not understand, and to load herself with heavy damnations. The Princess ought to have known that the first lesson in female deportment given by that excellent lady always is, Wear a man's hat, and kick out your heels.

There is a singular difference of opinion between the Mayor and the newly inaugurated President of the Board of Aldermen on a grave question of law. In his address Mr. Coman called attention to the changes made in municipal administration by the late Legislature as requiring "greater circumspection in exercise of our new and enlarged legislative functions." But Mayor Hall in the third sentence of his message declares that "by the legislative plan" of reorganization the powers of former Councils have been in various respects "limited," and proceeds to analyze the statute that it is impossible for the Aldermen not to see what nonentities they are. The Mayor is so skillful as a lawyer that he easily made it clear, even to the Aldermanic mind, that the people now have no voice whatever, either through representatives or in any other way, in the management of their affairs, but are subject to a government more despotic and irresponsible than any monarchy. Tammany promised to restore to the people the right of local self government, and has redeemed the pledge by lodging all power in the hands of a score of men appointed for long terms by a Mayor who was appointed without the formality of a popular indorsement. Tammany has thus made manifest the hypocrisy of its professions. When the Sachems next come forward with the honeyed words of promise, it is possible that their past performance will be remembered. The Aldermen are mere dummies; the real government of this city is in the hands of Mr. Tweed and his immediate friends.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen went at their work on Monday with a will. No sooner was the organization complete than the following paving jobs were brought forward:

- First-ave., from Houston to Thirty-ninth-st.
- Avenue A, from Houston to Thirty-fourth-st.
- Eight-st., from Broadway to Fourth-ave.
- Ninth-st., from Broadway to Third-ave.
- Seventh-st., from Third-ave. to Avenue D.
- Twelfth-st., from Second-ave. to Avenue D.

Recent laws prohibit the Common Council from putting down any patent or special pavement except by consent of a majority of the property-holders on the line. This clause the Mayor takes the liberty of construing to mean a majority of names, without reference to the amount owned; so that if John Smith owned a store on Broadway, Peter Jones another, and Wm. B. Astor owned all the rest of the street from the Battery to Bloomingdale, Jones and Smith might request and get the whole line repaved with tar in spite of Mr. Astor. Restrictions of this kind are invariably based upon

the amount of property, and not the number of owners affected. Meanwhile the Assistants have a clear chance on Belgian pavement, and, as we see, they are not slow to set the work in motion. The property-owners, it seems, have nothing to do with the matter.

If a railroad company wants the right of way through the Osage Reservation in Kansas let it buy it. It is manifestly unjust to require these Indians, a peaceful and semi-civilized tribe, to leave their lands, held under treaty with the United States, for the benefit of any corporation or of settlers. The effort should be to run railroads through their lands, and build towns and create farms on all sides of their reservations, thus surrounding them with civilizing sights and influences. The result of the experiments in this State, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the Indian Territory, and with the Omahas and other tribes in Nebraska, fully justify this policy. It is because we believe that the present Indian policy will finally result in the transformation of the Indian Reservations from hunting grounds where game is scarce to farms and gardens where corn and potatoes are plentiful that we are most earnest in its support. "The Indian reservation system is a failure," as Senator Morton yesterday argued, only because it has heretofore been the policy to transfer the Indians who have enriched a reservation, on demand of settlers who covet it, to other regions that are comparative deserts and remote from civilization.

We despair of our old friend, the Senator from Kentucky. Just as we had congratulated ourselves and were about to congratulate the public on the fact that Mr. Davis had apparently learned the great virtue of silence, he throws us into despair by again committing himself to speech. We have for so long enjoyed his unworldly silence, that we really began to think he had been accidentally buried in an avalanche of the Pub. Docs. and Gen. Ref. accumulated in mountainous heap on his desk for use on some occasion big with the fate of the Constitution, and disastrous to public patience. But yesterday our Kentucky friend, hearing from behind his mountain of authorities the introduction of a bill to sell an Indian Reservation, raised his commanding person to his full height and asked in those too familiar strident tones, which have so often dispersed listening Senators, "Is there any stealage in the bill?" and followed the pleasing query with the further retort to Senator Pomeroy's speedy tender of information, that he "must admit if 'the honorable Senator did not know of any 'stealage in the bill there must be none.'" What faith these excellent Senators learn to repose in the strong points of one another!

Our Connecticut neighbors have been for the past few weeks engaged in a controversy on the question of a permanent State capital. From time immemorial she has had two heads—Hartford and New-Haven—and they are now at loggerheads. Each desires the deputation of the other. Hartford is a little ahead in belligerency; but, though having a majority in the Legislature, it was unable to carry its bill for want of the requisite two-thirds, and the matter has dropped for the present session, to be resumed at the next. Meanwhile, the papers of the two cities are enlivening their columns with charges, countercharges, diatribes and squibs, with a view to mutual demolition. Upon one point only are both sides agreed, and that is their willingness to leave the question to the people. Either party demonstrates to its own satisfaction that the popular verdict will be for the unimpeachable truth of its own views, and challenges the other to "come on." To the unbiased outsider it naturally occurs that herein is considerable waste of printers' ink. Why not stop quarreling and go to voting?

The minority of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs apparently dissent from the proposal to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans only because they believe that the insurgents can be more effectually aided in another way. Judge Orth proposes that instead of a resolution of recognition we should pass a law to prevent the fitting out in our ports of ships to be used against colonists claiming independence—in other words, that we should cease to give Spain the help we withhold from Cuba. As Gen. Banks has declared that the report surreptitiously published the other day as that of the majority does not fairly represent their present views, it will be wise to defer discussion of the rival plans until we know exactly what the majority plan is. We may add that the minority report now published was apparently, like the other, drawn up some time ago, and will perhaps be materially modified before it is presented. In the mean time it cannot have escaped the notice of the public that neither party approves the policy of the Administration.

On the 18th inst., at the City Hall, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will sell to the highest bidder (reserving the right to reject any bid they may deem not for the interest of the city) the right to build and operate the One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. Railroad. The line runs across the city on the street named, and also through One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., and up the Tenth-ave. to its northern terminus. The people have been trying for many years to have the city railway franchises disposed of in this manner, in the expectation that a share of the profits of such roads might come into the City Treasury. This is the first opportunity; but the matter cannot be fairly tested under the latitude given to reject bids that the selling officers may choose to say are not for public interest. That clause gives them power to put the road into the hands of their favorites, and we presume the result of the sale will show that such favoritism will rule the work.

The minority report on the Cuban question says of the Cuban exiles in the United States: "If these persons have the passionate desire 'for Cuban independence which they pretend to have, their presence on Cuban soil with 'arms in their hands, aiding Céspedes, would be more encouraging, as well as more seemly, 'than their present course.'" If they could join the insurgents "with arms in their hands" we dare say many of them would be very glad to; but there are no arms for them, and the Spanish gunboats, built in New-York, are pretty careful to see that they don't get any. Judge Orth, we suppose, would not send a regiment of exiles to Cuba, dressed in full evening costume with white gloves. The shame of our neutrality has been that it arms one party and disarms the other.

The statement that THE TRIBUNE ever had or pretended to have a Cuban dispatch, in any degree confirming the Roumanian hoax is, of course, an impudent forgery.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell was to-day in consultation with Senator Sherman, Gen. Schenck and others in regard to financial matters, but more particularly with reference to the Funding bill, and Gen. Garfield's bill to increase the National debt capital. The President has also held consultations lately on the same subject. The Currency bill has developed much strength in the House, and by judicious amendments making the bond uniform with that of the Funding bill, which is understood to be suggested by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, will harmonize the views of members and receive a large majority. The President believes the passage of such measures will do much to hasten the time for resuming specie payments.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day began the consideration of the Internal Tax and Tariff bill, which passed the House yesterday. It is the intention of Senator Sherman to report the matter to the Senate as speedily as possible, with a view of getting immediate action in that body. The Committee will make but few changes.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have matured a bill for reorganizing the Navy, which they hope to get through the House before adjournment. On the matter of consolidating the Atlantic Navy-Yards, the Committee recommend the abandonment of the Brooklyn Yard, but without recommendation as to consolidation at New London or elsewhere. The Committee also have a bill offered by Mr. Lynch of Maine, in resolutions of a commission to report on the closing of the Charleston (Mass.) Yard, and its consolidation with that of Kittery, Me. When the Naval bill comes up, Mr. Lynch will offer an amendment looking to this object. It will be supported by Mr. Dawes, and probably accepted by the Committee.

The Naval Committee of the Senate agreed to an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, to-day, fixing the rate of pay of officers, whereby a reduction of \$16,000 was made from the present yearly pay. The annual pay agreed upon for sea-duty is as follows:

Admiral, \$33,333; Vice-Admiral, \$20,000; Rear-Admiral, \$16,666; Commodore, \$13,333; Captain, \$10,000; Lieutenant-Commander, \$8,000; Lieutenant, \$6,666; Lieutenant-Commander, \$5,000; Master, \$4,000; Ensign, \$3,000; Midshipman, \$2,000; Surgeon, \$1,000; Surgeon's Assistant, \$800; Surgeon's Assistant, \$600; Surgeon's Assistant, \$400; Surgeon's Assistant, \$200; Surgeon's Assistant, \$100; Surgeon's Assistant, \$50; Surgeon's Assistant, \$25; Surgeon's Assistant, \$12 1/2; Surgeon's Assistant, \$6 1/4; Surgeon's Assistant, \$3 1/4; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1 1/4; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/2; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/4; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/8; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/16; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/32; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/64; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/128; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/256; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/512; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/1024; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/2048; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/4096; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/8192; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/16384; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/32768; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/65536; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/131072; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/262144; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/524288; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/1048576; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/2097152; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/4194304; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/8388608; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/16777216; Surgeon's Assistant, \$1/3355